MCCLELLAN DRAGOONS. Capt. Barker's McClellan Dragoona, made their pearance to-day in a new uniform, consisting of days blue coats and light blue pants, &c., a decided impress,

ECONOMISED RATIONS. According to an Army order issued to-day, whenever companies, by an economical use of their rations, have raised a surplus, it must be left on the hands of the Commissary from whom they drew their rations. The bills of purchase, at cost price, of the articles will be paid by any C. wissary baving funds for that porsurplus rations have been sold to sutlers and storekeeper; or exchanged for other supplies by the sol-

STATIONERY CONTRACT. The contract for supplying stationery to the Navy Department for the present fiscal year has been awarded to Philip & Solomon of this city.

THE NATIONAL FAST DAY. The National Fast Day will be generally observed here. Prof. McCoy will repeat, in the afternoon, in the hall of the Representatives, his oration which was delivered on last Tuesday, commemorative of the Seventy-fourth anniversary of the adoption of the Con-

OREGON CAVALRY. The War Department has authorized a cavalry company to be raised in Oregon.

A PATRIOTIC LOAN.

A copy of the recent correspondence between the Rev. William Tiffany and the Secretary of State has been procured for publication, as the subject-matter of it affords an example worthy of imitation:

RESPECTED SIR: Not being aware of the forms and ways of the Government in relation to the subject-matter of this letter, I address you as an old friend,

matter of this letter, I address you as an old friend, though not intimate acquaintance.

My profession is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Troy, Conference. I have ever voted for the principles of the Republican party, not as a partisan, but as a lover of my country, and now, in this the hour of her peril, and perhaps financial embarrasment, I offer my all—properly considered—of property to sustain the men elevated to office, in the providence of God, to carry the Ship of State successfully, gloriously, through the gale.

through the gale.

Enclosed is a certificate of deposit in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of the City of Albany, N. Y., to the amount of one handred and five dollars, which you will please put into the Treasury of the United States, and send to me Treasury notes to run ten years before collection, or a land warrant of public un-improved land, to the number of acres you may determine. God bless our noble President, and you and your as-

sociates in the Cabinet and camp. Have faith in God, "conscious, full, humble, active, fraternally."
WM. H. TIFFANY.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., Department of State,

Wainington, D. C., Department of State.

Reply.

Washington, Sept. 18, 1861.

Revenued Sir: I have received your patriotic letter of the 11th inst. and its inclosure—a certificate of deposit on the Fainers and Mechanics' Bank of Albany for \$105 as a subscription to the National loan.

A copy of your letter, with the certificate referred to, has been transmitted to the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, who will make such disposition of the matter as the case calls for, whereof, it is presumed, you will be duly advised.

I am, Reverend Sir, your beddent servent.

To the Rev. Wr. H. Tippany, Speiglton, Lansington P. O., State of New-York.

LATER FROM CAPE HATTERAS. REBEL WORKS AT OCRACOKE DESTROYED-LARGE

REBEL FORCE AT NEWBERN-SEVEN HUND-RED MEN SENT AFTER THEM-ANOTHER BEITISH VESSEL CAPTURED.

Via Baltinone, Monday, Sept. 23, 1861, }
The S. R. Spanding arrived from Hatterss inlet this merning.

On Tuesday last the propeller Fanny ran down to Ocraceke inlet with a company of troops, who entirely destroyed the fortifications abandoned by the Confederates. The magazine was burned and the cannen

It is said that the Confederates were assembled in force at Washington and Newbern, and that 2,000 of them had landed on Ronnoke Island with the intention of destroying the Light-House and the dwellings of the Unionists there. A detachment of 700 men, accompanied by a naval force, were about to leave Hatteras

Inlet to prevent the inroad.

The privateers Coffee and Winslow had visited Ocracoke Inlet to carry off the Confederate guns, but left on the appearance of the Fanny.

The Pawnee and Susquehanna were still at Hat-

The Argonaut, of Yarmouth, Nova-Scotia, laden

with fish and salt, ran into the inlet and was secured

A portion of the 11th Regiment (New-York Fire Zonaves) reached Old Point this morning.

There was an alarm at Newport News last night. The troops in the fortress and at Camp Hamilton were also under arms. The alarm was caused by a considerable force of Rebels being seen near Newport News about dask. They withdrew, however, in a short time after burning a few grain ricks.

## AFFAIRS OF KENTUCKY.

A battalion of robel cavalry, under Mitchell Laporelle, drove in Capt. Milson's pickets, last evening, on Salt River. Four of them are missing.

A Federal encampment has been established at

Harrodeburg. They arrested Messrs. Irving and Silvertooth, two prominent Secessionist representatives.

Two supposed spies from Gen. Backner's army were arrested here this morning.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Monday, Sept. 23, 1961.
It is said that John C. Breckinridge and Wm. Preston escaped from here through Montgomery County on

Gen. Sherman had possession of Maldraugh's Hil

Henry Dent, City Marshal, has been appointed Provost Marshal of this city.

## IMPORTANT CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sopt. 23, 1861. An important case was before Judge Ludlow to-day, having a bearing on the enlistment system. Two Philadelphians had enlisted in the Lincoln Cavalry of New-York, and subsequently in Capt. Davis's Independent Zouaves, the Pecnsylvania 24th Regiment. They were arrested as deserters from the Lincoln Cavalry, and their hearing this morning was on a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of testing the right to re-

cruit in Pennsylvania for other State regiments.

The Judge postponed his decision, the only difficulty being the production of a certificate that these men were actually in the service of the Federal Government. He desired, if possible, to prevent an apparent conflict between the State and General Government. This is the first attempt to break up recruiting here for

MURDER OF MAJOR ARNOLD C. LEWIS BY A PRIVATE IN THE FORTY-SIXTH PENN-SYLVANIA REGIMENT.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Monday, Sept. 23, 1861.
Yesterday Major Arnold C. Lewis of the 46th Penn sylvania Regiment, was shot dead by a private in the regiment named Lanahan. The act was a willful

## FROM BALTIMORE.

A portion of the troops comprising Gen. Duryea's brigade made a parade this afternoon through the city, numbering about 4,000 men. The Boston battery, Capt. Nims, fired a salute in honor of the loyalty of Kentneky. The weather was beautiful, and there was a large turn out to witness the display.

MAINE TROOPS EN ROUTE.

The 9th Maine Regiment, under command of Col. Rich, 1,600 strong, leave Augusta to-morrow morning FROM MISSOURI.

MULLIGAN'S SURRENDER-BEN MCCULLOCH NEAR LEXINGTON-A FIGHT NEAR THE KAN-SAS BORDER-COLS. MONTGOMERY AND JOHN-STON DEFEAT THE REBELS-COL. JOHNSTON KILLED.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 22, 1861. dispatch received here to-night says that the Fedtroops at Lexington, Mo., surrendered to the els on Friday afternoon, for want of water.

en McCrilloch was in Barton County on Monday marching on Lexington.

ajor Tanner's wound it is feared will prove mortal. be greatest activity prevatis here in military circles. the steamer Sunshine was brought down here to-day. She is not disabled, as reported. She will doubt-less be confiscated, as it is said her captain was paid in Confederate bonds for his services in ferrying Martin

Green's forces across the river at Glasgow.

LEAVES WORTH, Friday, Sept. 20, 1961.

The Times of this morning learns that a fight took place at Mariatown, Mo., on Tuesday morning, between 600 Federal troops, under Cols. Montgomery and Johnston, and 400 Rebels, in which the latter were completely routed, with the loss of seven killed. One hundred horses, and all their tents and supplies, were also captured.

Our force lost two privates killed and six wounded. Col. Johnston, while riding at the head of his column, was pierced by nine balls, and instantly killed. Two bullets took effect in his head, two buckshot in the neck, one bullet in the left shoulder, one in the right hand, and one in the left. He died urging his men to fight for the "Stars and Stripes."

St. Louis, Sept. 22, 1861. All the officers of Gen. Fremont's staff have been ordered, to-day, to report themselves at headquarters forthwith.

Sr. Louis, Monday, Sept. 23, 1861. Gen. Prentiss's dispatch, announcing the surrender of Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, says the Federal loss was 37 killed, 140 wounded. The Rebel loss is sup posed to be about 800 killed and wounded.

The reported fight between the Rebels and Gen. Lane's brigade, near Blue Mills, is discredited here, Lane being some distance east of that point at last accounts, marching on Lexington.

The account of the battle at Blue Mills, forwarded

last night, is derived from official dispatches written on the spot, and therefore can be relied on. Col. Smith's command was to leave Blue Mills for

St. Joseph the day after the battle. A special dispatch to The Republican from Jefferson City 22d, says nothing has been received there cor-

roborative of the report of the surrender of Lexington,

and many disbelieve it totally.

Dr. Hughes, who left his home, 45 miles from Lexngton, on Saturday night, and who is a near neighbor of Capt. Magoffin, captured by Col. Marshall and taken to Lexington about two weeks since, and who has two sons in the rebel army, declares that if the city had surrendered on Friday, Magoffin's family would have

heard, and he himself been apprised of the fact. It is supposed if Lexington has surrendered, Price and his army will move down the river, and unless checked or defeated, attack Booneville, and then Jefferson City. Judge Field, who arrived here yesterday, having been a prisoner in Lexington, and released, says Col. Mulligan told him last Tuesday evening, that he could hold out under any circumstances five or six days. This city is quiet, and no fears are entertained

of the Rebels, whatever may be their force. Chas. G. Ramsay, the proprietor of The Evening News, was arrested this afternoon by order of the Provost Marshal, and taken to headquarters for examination. His offense was publishing an editorial entitled "Fall of Lexington," reflecting in bitter terms upon the campaign of the military authorities in the Department of the West.

His paper was suppressed and all the manuscripts found in the office seized, and the building is now in possession of the Provost Guard. The name of the author of the article was divulged, and it is thought that the publication of the paper will be allowed to con-

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 23, 1861.

A special dispatch from Quincy to The Journal say that Col. Mulligan has been released on parole, and will be here this evening. He will remain until Gen. Fremont's orders are received.

Gen. Prentiss has telegraphed from Brookfield to the Assistant-Quartermaster to provide subsistence for 2,000 men, and to have it ready upon their arrival. The commissioned officers are retained as prisoners by the Rebels.

## FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, Sept. 23, 1861. Iowa 7th, at Elliott's Mills, Kv., eight miles above Columbus, were approached on Sur day evening by a body of rebel infantry, numbering 50 or 60. The Iowa boys fired on them, bringing down three or four. The rebels returned the fire without

doing any damage.

Another skirmish with the Rebels took place near Hunter, Mo., four miles below Norfolk, last evening. Three of our men and four of our horses are missing, The Rebel loss is not ascertained.

Reports from below say that the rebels at Columbus are crossing to Belmont; also, that they are in possession of Blandensville, Ky., 18 miles south-east of this

Cen. Buckner is stated to have taken possectaion of Owensboro, Ky., on the Ohio River, 70 miles above

#### THE THOMAS F. MEAGHER DEMONSTRA-TION IN BOSTON.

Boston, Monday, Sept. 23, 1961. The Meagher demonstration to-night attracted an immense audience. Music Hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and more than 2,000 were turned away unable to gain admittance. The audience, closely packed, numbered not less than 4,000. About \$1,500 were realized. His Excellency, Gov. Andrew, presided, and was received with hearty applause. In in-

troducing Mr. Meagher he said:
"I should be alike unjust to this brilliant audience and wanting in the courtesy which is due to the dis-tinguished and eloquent gentleman, whose name has attracted you hither, were I to detain you longer than tinguished and eloquent gentianin, woose finite tags attracted you hither, were I to detain you longer than to express in a few simple phrases my sense of the honer you have done me in inviting me to take part in this most patriotic demonstration. These are times in which we should have but a word and a blow, and the blow should strike as soon as the word is spoken. Another is here to strike the blow to-night, and he will strike with noble strength and stalwart arm. My province is only to pronounce the word and that word is Thomas Francis Meagher." Tremendous applause followed which was continued with the waving of hats and bandkerchiefs, as Mr. Meagher took the deek.

When quiet had been restored Mr. Meagher spoke. He commenced with an eloquent and brilliant sketch of the prowess and valor of Irishmen in the battles of the civilized world. The Irish soldier had left his footprints in every camp, and his blood had moistened every battlefield until he has found at last a cause in which 'he can draw his sword with honor unchallenged and unimpeached. He examined with searching power the ressons which had induced the Southern people to unsheath the sword in fratricidal war—not against the

insheath the sword in fratricidal war-not against the

unsheath the sword in fratricidal war—not against the Government simply, but against the people. So far from being the wronged party, the South had been the ruling party. But in this very fact we find the only reason for revolt. The Southerner had become so accustomed to rule he could not reconcile to the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, when that will took the reins of power from his hands.

In regard to President Lincoln, he jocularly nisked, "Was ee not qualified for office?" "Was he not of the proper age?" "Was he not perfectly white?" "Was his blood attainted?" "Was there a curl in his hair?" No matter under what platform he was nominated, or under what illuminated processions his campaign was conducted, the moment he took the oath of President of the United States, that moment the platform disappeared from his view; he took the eath of President of the United States, that moment the platform disappeared from his view; he believed in nothing but this magnificent country before him to preside over, and under the Constitution and the Laws. He contended that if individuals and States have stepped aside from their duty to other States and sections the Union had their duty to other States and sections the Union had been faithful to the South. So said the Emperor of Russia the other day, and so will impartial history say when it comes to record the events now in progress.

He examined the position of the "Peace" conspirator

He examined the position of the "Peace" conspirators with clear and searching sareasm.

To talk of peace, he said, to such a Government, with such a harvest of insolence to thrash out, was treason to the coun. Y and civilization. He had been a Democrat, and with peace would be a Democrat again, but during the war he was no Democrat. It should not be written on his grave as was written of an illustrious countryman, "He gave up for party what was intended for manhood." He did not hesitate to say that the peace conspirators of the North were Democrate.

In the concluding portion of his address, Mr. Meagher was especially eloquent, and stirred the hearts of his anditors as with the sound of the trumpet, when he invoked them by all they valued and all they held dear, as Irishmen, to rally for the defense of the flag, and he would inscribe upon that flag. "Death, if you will; victory, if God will give it us; but no defeat, and no retreat."

He paid a warm and feeling tribute to the patriotism of the brave enduring Col. Mulligan, which was received with warm applause, and drew a vivid picture of the return of our armies to their homes—siter victory shall have restored the Union in its integrity.

of the return of our armies to their homes—after vic-tory shall have restored the Union in its integrity. After the meeting, Mr. M. was conducted to the Parker House to partake of a banquat that had been spread in his bonor. Patriotic speeches, songs and sentiments, mingled with the good cheer, and every one enjoyed himself to his heart a content.

SEIZURE OF ANOTHER SOUTHERN VESSEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 23, 1861. The ship Marathon, which arrived here to-day from Sardinia, with a cargo of salt, was seized by the U.S. authorities, her owners belonging to New-Orleans.

THE TIGER FIRE ZOUAVES. Boston, Monday, Sept. 23, 1861. The Tiger Fire Zonaves leave for Washington this afternoon, via Providence.

DISTURBANCE AT A "PEACE" MEETING. A special dispatch to The Philadelphia Inquirer,

A special dispatch to The Philadelphia Inquirer, from Pert Deposit on the 22d inst., says:

Eight soldiers, members of the Scott Life Guard, encamped near Havre de Grace, yesterday obtained leave of absence for the day, and came up here, stopping at Smith's Hotel for refreshments. There happened to be a "Peace" meeting in session at the hotel at the time, and as two of the soldiers were passing out through the hall, each having in his hands a miniature American flag, they paused in front of the room where the Convention was assembled.

A man named Kelly, said to be one of the delegates, came up, and snatching one of the flags tore it in pieces. The other soldier remarked that if he (Kelly) should attempt to touch his flag, he would kill him. The same attempt was made to grasp his, when he drew a knife and cut his assailant's throat from ear to ear.

ear.

The melee becoming quite general, another member of the "Peace" meeting was also killed, and several wounded. Three of the soldiers were considerably

#### ARMY AND NAVY.

There have been no movements of public interest at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard since Friday last. The various works now in progress are rapidly approaching completion, and the employes will soon be ready for any new work that may require their attention. The E. B. Hale which is now at the Charlestown Navy-Yard will probably soon be here again with a fresh supply of ordnance. The Bregalara having received her masts, arrived at the Yard yesterday to be fitted

out and receive her stores.

The Army Retiring Hoard was in session yesterday, but the result of their deliberations did not transpire.

The Court-Marrial, which has been sitting for four

The Contr-marial, which has been sating for four days, also met yesterday.

Mr. Waugh, the chief vigilant of the Navy-Yard, detected some tackle and various other things being conveyed from the premises of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday, and thus prevented a robbery upon The Texan soldiers, so long encamped at Fort Ham-

ilton, have at last been disposed of, temporarily we believe, being rent, a few to West Point, and the re-mainder to Governor's Island. Those on Governor's Island will doubtless be detailed to guard the Fort

Island will doubtless be detailed to guard the Fort Hatteras prisoners, who are not kept in close quarters but are allowed liberty within certain limits. The officers have the range of the Island.

Detachments of recruits enlisted at Boston and Philadelphia arrived yesterday, and were at once transferred to Governor's Island to be drilled and prepared for active service. There are quite a number of commissioned officers on the island recently appointed from citizen's life. A drill instructor is densited to put them through their facings and the manual of arms, just in the same way that a recruit is put through. This is the only plan to pursue if good officers are to become of them.

ecome of them.

B. P. Mimmack, for some time past Sergeant-Major B. P. Mimmack, for some time past Sergenn-Major on Governor's leiand, and recently transferred to the same port in the new 12th Infantry, headquarters at Fort Hamilton, has received the commission of a second lientenant, and has been appointed adjutant of that regiment.

The ganboat Sunter, 10, was put out of commission yesterday, and her crow will be paid off in a few days.

## LIFE IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

The little brown fort in the middle of the Narrows, known to military authorities as Fort Diamond, and to the rest of mankind as Fort Lafayette, has within two one of the most noteworthy places it the country. On the 20th day of July, Mr. E. S. Ruggles of Fredericksburg, Va., entered its portals as a political prisoner, and since then it has became a regular retreat for persons who are laboring, as Daniel S. Dickinson said at the Cooper Institute the other evening, under constitutional difficulties. Since that time a good business has been done by carrying visitors down to see the fort, but they have been limited to an outside view. Those gentlemen who have been admitted to look upon the inner sanctuary have, with very few exceptions, found the entertainment of such a character that they have not returned to the profune life of the world at large. For the benefit of those who have looked on the pile of brewn-stone and sighed in vair for the little ticket, issued only by the Secretary of State, which gives admission, we are permitted to lay before our readers some account of the actual con-

ditions of life in the fort. The prisoner, on his arrival at Fort Hamilton, finds that the charge against him is registered there by the Colonel commanding, and a transcript is sent with him to Fort Lafayette, where a receipt is given for him on delivery. He is then conducted to some one of the apartments originally intended for the officers of the garrison, which are situated on the ground floor of the Fort, fronting on the esplanade, a handsome well graded parade-ground of about three acres. These rooms average about nine occupants each; and lately the number of guests has become so large that some of them have been obliged to accept accommodations in the casemates. About thirty prisoners, who have friends and money, have formed a mess and fare better than the rest, but the majority live just as well as and no better than the soldiers. About the rooms are conspicuously placed the rules of the establishment, which prescribe that the prisoners' rooms must be ready for inspection at 9 o'clock in the morning; that washing must be done in the yard of the Fort; the prisoners must not talk with any member of the garrison, but can communicate their wants to the Sergeant of the Guard; that they must not leave their rooms except in company with a guard; that they must bey implicitly the directions of any officer or soldier of the guard; and they are informed that any transgression will be punished with solitary confinement, or such other restrictions as may be necessary to a strictenforcement of the rules. Those who belong to the mess are furnished with an excellent breakfast at 9 o'clock, and dinner at 3, at which fiquors are allowed in mod erate quantity, and for which the charge is \$1 per day. These meals are quite as good as are furnished at second-rate hotels. Liquors can also be had at other times, at the discretion of the Sergeant, and without extra charge. This mess is composed principally of Southern men, but not exclusively, as all have the privilege of entering it who are able to pay. The prisoners are now organizing themselves into smaller nesses, which will render their situation still more comfortable. The majority of the prisoners who live upon the fare which is furnished them do not find it quite so comfortable. They are supplied with the ordinary army rations, which ar aid to belong rather to the necessities than to the luxuries of life. The facilities for cooking these rations are poor. The stove on which it is done is not large enough, and it is act up without any chimney in a case-

badly cooked. At 5 o'clock in the morning the doors of the rooms are opened. Between 6 and 7 o'clock the prisoners are allowed the full liberty of the esplanade, after which time they are confined to their quarters and to the walks on the borders of the esplanade until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when they have another hour of full range over the interior area. Whenever it is of full range over the interior area. Whenever it is necessary that they should go outside of the fort, they are attended by a sentinel, and every comfort consistent with their safe keeping is furnished to them with the utmost care and humanity. No complaint is made to the commanding officer which is not promptly attended to. As a general thing, the prisoners con themselves with perfect propriety, and wear an air as nonchalant as possible, though there are a few unruly spirits who still talk as loudly about the American Bastille as they did previous to their arrest. They get the morning papers at 7 o'clock, are fully

informed on current matters, and spend the day in disown private grievances in particular. In one thing they all agree, and that is that Fort Lafayette is the only place in the whole country, North or South, whe e a man can speak his mind freely. The relative strength of the North and South is a standing subject of discussion. Much time is spent in games-whist, draughts, chess, and backgammon—but there is no dis-position to gamble. Indeed, it would be difficult to place stakes on the table if they desired, as their money is taken from them on entering the Fort. Their correspondence, outgoing and incoming, is inspected by the commanding officer of Fort Hamilton, as well as by Col. Burke, and the utmost care is taken that no improper communication is held with the outside world. They are all very healthy. Good mattresses and sheets are furnished to each, and a good blanket, with an iron bedstead, which is folded up during the daytime, so as to give more room for walking about. The casemates are niry and comfortable. All the prisoners acknowledge that they are made as comfortable as possible, ex cept the privateers. They are shackled and confined in close quarters during the day. The officers of the privateers, who were entertained in the cabins of the vessels which brought them to New-York, while their crews were kept in irons, find that Col. Burke does not recognize any distinction of rank in piracy. All are treated alike. There have been some recent changes in the arrangements which have considerably increased the comfort of the prisoners. They are said to have occurred soon after a visit from Mr. Thurlow Weed, who thoroughly inspected all the details of prison-life in the fort. The casemates are very cold in Winter, and already begin to be rather uncomfortable. It is probably for this reason that directions have been given to the Quartermaster stationed in Boston to provide quarters and rations on George Island, in the harbor of that city, for a hundred prisoners. The officers, quarters, which front on the esplanade, can be made mfortable through the Winter.

comfortable through the Winter.

LIST OF PRISONERS AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

E. S. Ruggles, from Fredericksburg, Vs., July 20, 1861.

Dr. Edw. Johnson, from Baltimore, Md., July 20, 1861, discharged on parole, Sept. 17, 1891.

James E. Murghey, from Pertsmenth, Vs., July 31, 1861, John H. Gurske, Iron Woodwile, Maryland, July 31, 1861.

John H. Guske, from Woodwile, Maryland, July 31, 1861.

John W. Davis, from Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1861.

Coas, Howard, from Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1861.

Suncel H. Lyon, from Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1861.

Suncel H. Lyon, from Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1861.

Suncel H. Lyon, from Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1861.

Suncel H. Lyon, from Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1861.

Suncel H. Lyon, from Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1861.

Asafin E. Saath, from San Francisco, Aug. 31, 931, 1861.

John Williams, from Nerful, Vs., Aug. 11, 1861.

Rebert Mure, from Casricaton, S. G., Aug. 18, 1861.

T. S. Serrill, from New Oricans, La, Aug. 18, 1861.

Pierce Buller, from Philadelphie, Ps., Aug. 21, 1861.

Levis Pellebiar, from Wilmington, N. G., Aug. 20, 1861, discharged Sept. 17, 1861.

 Mill. Anderson, from New York, N. Y., Ang 27, 1961.
 Candil, Capt. U. S. M. C.; from Virginia, Aug. 28, 1961.
 Wilson, Lifeuit U. S. M. C.; from Mins uni. Aug. 22, '61.
 Claiborne, (Afidshipursu U. S. N.) from New-Orleans 98, 1967. H. B. Clathorne, (Midshipuran U. S. N.) from New-Orleans, - Aug. 28, 1861 Blary Cenas, (Midshipman U. S. N.) from New-Orleans, Le. Patrick, from Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1861, discharged

pp. 18, 1031;
Rubard S. Freeman, from Macon, Ga., Aug. 31, 1361.
Rubard S. Freeman, from Macon, Ga., Aug. 31, 1361.
Rubard S. Freeman, from Macon, Ga., Aug. 31, 1361.
A. & Lagnel, (C. S. A.) from Alexandria, Va., Aug. 31, 1361.
R. F. Grove, from New-York, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1361.
R. F. Grove, from New-York, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1361.
R. F. Grove, from New-York, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1361.
R. E. Williams, Checkson, from Ark., Sept. 1, 1361, discinarged and 13, 1361.

H. L. Reynolds, from Mobils, Als., Sept. 7, 1997, displaying ppt. D. 1951.
J. C. Raming, from New Yers, N. Y., Sept. 3d, 1961, displayed Sept. 18, 1961.
H. Bry A. Reswes, from Greenport, L. L., Sept. 4, 1961.
H. Bry A. Reswes, from Greenport, L. L., Sept. 4, 1961.
James Chaple, from Yeshaburg, Minn. Sept. 5, 1961.
Polit. Fillott. from New 17, N. J., Sept. 7, 1961.
Rept. Fillott. from Freedom, Mey. Sept. 1, 1961.
Algerino B. Saltinan, from Seev. A. Y., Sept. 3, 1961.
A. D. Whatton, (Midshipman U. S. N.) from Season.

opt. 9, 1881.
Charles J. Faulkrer, from Martinsburg, Va., Sept. 9, 1861.
George L. Bowne, from Key West, Fia., Sept. 10, 1861.
Jas. W. Wall, from Bortingron, N. J., Sept. 11, 1861.
R. E. Walker, from New York, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1861.
Marcin C. Sandy, from New York, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1861.
S. Sept. 21, 1861.
C. K. Millner, from Deposits. in g. Sept. 11, 1961.
J. K. Milliner, from Danville, Va., Sept. 12, 1961.
Geo. P. Kane, from Baltimere, Md., Sept. 13, 1961.
B. F. Corlies, from New York, N. T., Sept. 18, 1961, discharged ept. 10, 1961.

ept 18, 1961.

Arthur Dawson, from London Co., Va., Sept. 13, 1961.

Robert Drane, from London Co., Va., Sept. 13, 1961.

Bet.). Eggleston, from Washington, D. C., Sept. 13, discharged opt. 17, 1961. , 1961. d Burton, from Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1861. H. Winder, from Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 19

Detnet Button, from Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1861.

Vm. H. Winder, from Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1861.

F. Longley, from New-Yorken, La., Sept. 16, 1861.

Jas. A. McMaster, from New-York City, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1861.

Jas. A. McMaster, from New-York City, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1861.

Moses Siannard, from Madison, Com., Sept. 16, 1861.

Daniel Cory, from Warrenville, N. J., Sept. 17, 1861.

Leonard Studiena, from New Oriens, La., Sept. 19, 1861.

Ceo. A. Hubbell, from Bridgeport, Comn., Sept. 20, 1861.

John Batteman, (English subject.) Camden, Ala, Sept. 21, '61.

Teve of Privateer inhomer Dirie, taken from schooner Mary,

Aire, of New York, by U. S. steum frigate Wabath, Aug.

2, 1861.

Alice, of New York, by U. S. steam frigate Wabash, Ang. 3, 1801;
John A. Marshall, George O. Gladden, John Joanellie, Charles Fornester, J. P. M. Carlos, Ang. 25, 1861.
Crew of Privateer schooner York of Norfolk, Ya., taken from echooner Geo. C. Baker, of tidireston, Teon, by U. S. gundoat Union, Ang. 3, 1861.
Patrick McCarthy, James Rielly, John Williams, Archfuld Wilson, Aug. 25, 1861.
Green of schooner Henry Middleton, from Charleston, S. C., for England, captured in attempting to vin the blockade: Charles Barkley, Benjamin Cargen, Stephen Bennett, Robert Roul, Win, Simms, J. Citton, A. Strom, Sept. 3, 1861.
Names of crew and passengers of Schooner Col. Long, taken by U. S. steamer Jamestown, Sept. 4, 1861.
E. L. Mystt, Capt., Charles Williams, Peter Reilly, Thomas Kelly, passonger; Win, Perry, from the wave New & of the burk Sir Walter Raisigh, of Liverpool; John Augero, Charles McLennachen, Wm. Smith, from the burk Prima Donna of Londouderry; John L. Newton, William St. George, of schooner Albion of Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 16, from Cardenas; Sept. 13, 1861.
The total number of persons that have been sont to

The total number of persons that have been sent to Fort Lafayette is 92. Of these 13 have been discharged, and one transferred to Fort Columbus, leaving 78 now inmates of the Fort.

# ARRIVAL OF FEDERAL PHYSICIANS FROM RICHMOND. From The Baltimore American, Sept. 23. The steamer Louisiana, Capt. Jas. Cannon, reached

The steamer Louisiana, Capt. Jas. Caunon, reached here about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, from Old Point. Among the passengers by the Louisiana were the following physicians of the Federal army: Dr. Alfred Powell, of the 2d New-York Regiment, Dr. Thompkins; Dr. Harris, of the 2d Rhode Island Regiment; Lieut, Goodenough; Acting Surgeon of the 14th New-York Regiment; Dr. Wno. H. Wilson, Assistant to Dr. Powell, of the Second; Volunteer Assistant Surgeon Connolly, Andrew McClutchey, Assistant Surgeon of the New-York 79th, and Dr. De Boutlehi, of the medical staff of the Minnesota Regiment.

Dr. Wilson, who is one of the most intelligent of Dr. Wilson, who is one of the most intelligent of the company, gives some interesting facts about the present condition of affairs in and around Richmond, which settles the fact that much distress prevails, particularly for the want of the common necessaries of life, and much dissatisfaction on the part of many once prosperous and influential citizens of the city. In the first place, nearly all of the hotels were occupied throughout by the sick and wounded, the nurses and medical staff, and a large proportion of the cases were very difficult of successful treatment. The Doctor had occasion several times to pass through the wards allotted to the Florida Regiment, of whom there were nearly four hundred down with the measless and typhoid fever. One difficulty in the way of the successful practice of the physicians was the difficulty of providing pure and genuine medicines, and quinne, so viding pure and genuine medicines, and quinine, so extensively used, could not be purchased for less than

extensively used, could not be purchased for fees than eight dollars per ounce.

Whisky of a common distillation, which usually sold at the rate of 40 to 50 cents # gallon, readily obtained \$1.75 to \$2; butter was 40 cents # lb; coffes, common Rio, 40 cents: hams 30 cents. The usual price in the restaurants for ham and eggs for one person was 50 cents, and other edthles in proportion. Bad boiled beef, the worst kind of coffee, sour bread (baked by mate. The pork and other meatls consequently often very ami and no Vogetables, constituted rations daily

served to both the Confederate soldiers and the Federal prisoners. It was difficult also in purchasing small supplies to obtain change, and even the bar-keepers were freely issuing small iron checks to remedy the inconvenience. The Confederate currency was depreciating, and for a gold dollar one could easily get a drink of good whisky (15 cents) and a one dollar Confederate fiote.

These physicians, during the battle of Boll Run and afterward, were diligently employed in attending alike the wounded of both parties, and Gen. Beauregard personally ordered them to be released on their parole of honor; but as soon as they reached Richmond it was indignantly taken from them, and themselves thrust into one of the large tobacco warehouses, which was pretty well filled with Federal prisoners. The strictest watch was kept on them, and the guard, if he saw a single head thrust out of a window, would level his piece, and, with an oath, order it to go in. As soon as Gen. Beauregard heard of their condition, he immediately ordered their release, which was effected after three weeks' close confinement, when they were at liberty to go through the city at random.

A few days since the Doctors were notified that they would be sent to their homes by means of a flag of truce, and at five o' clock Saturday morning they left in a train, soon reaching Weldon, and then Norfolk, by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. They were under the charge of a brother of Gen. Winder, and speak of his kindness and attention in the highest terms. On the same afternoon they left Norfolk in the steamer Arrow, and were taken off near Fortress Monroe in time for the Baltimore boat. All these physicians agree in the assurance that there are not less than two thousand, and perhaps more, citizens of Richmond who not only deeply regret the war, but declare that it was provoked by the ambitious demagogues of the South, who would make even the welfare of the whole country subordinate to their own selfish aims. But those citizens, of course, did not feel free

### IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

PHILADELPHIANS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

PHILADELPHIANS SENT TO FORT LAFAVETTE.

From The Philadelphia Bulletin of last evening.

Three men, named James M. Haig of Baltimore, and F. Wyatt and William Gilebriat of this city, were last evening removed from Moyamensing Prison and sent to Fort Lafayette on an order from the authorities at Washington. They are charged with having been extensively engaged in supplying munitions of war on a large scale to the Southern Confederacy, and of being agents of Jeff. Davis in Baltimore and this city.

United States Murshal Millward and Detective Benjamin Franklin have been engaged for some weeks in working up the case, and they have secured a mass of evidence against the accused, which renders their guilt unquestionable. We are not at liberty to go into all the particulars of the case, but we will state what is proper to be made known.

the particulars of the case, but we will state what is proper to be made known.

An Englishman, named Jsmes M. Haig, doing business as a dealer in dry goods and trimmings on Baitmore street, Baltimore, was know to be engaged in sending supplies to the South. The Government found it difficult to obtain certain evidence against him, but he was closely watched. He was finally induced to come on to this city to purchase goods for the Confederates, and while here he was so completely befooked as to disclose his own operations for the Confederacy, and induced to expose his associates in the work of sending war supplies South. Wyatt, who is a clork in an iron store in Water street, and who lives at No. 1,310 South sixth street, was trapped into exposing his own guilt, and it was demonstrated that for some time past he has been acting as an agent of the Confederacy in this city. in this city.

Gilchrist, who is also an Euglishman, does business

in this city.

Gilchrist, who is also an Euglishman, does business as a dealer in cutlery and surgical instruments, at No. 531 Commerce street. Large quantities of bowie knives, percussion caps, cannon primers and surgical instruments, which were intended for the Confederates, were found on his premises. Detective Franklin has had Gilchrist under his eye for some time, and the disclosures of the past week respecting him have only corroborsted the evidence already against him.

At the house of Wyatt an extensive correspondence with parties in the South was found, and his complicity with Secessionists was proved by his papers, even in the absence of any other evidence. Among other articles seized there was a pur of epaulettes, marked with the name of Capt. Richardson, an officer in the Robel army. There was also a photographic group of worthies, of which Wyatt was the center. A gentleman who is familiar with the hkenesses says that they represent Capt. Richardson, Capt. John A. Cullin, Lieut. C. D. Finley, of Macon, Ga., and Blodgett, Mayor of Savannah, all decided Secessionists.

The arrest of these men was managed so secretly and skillfully that the friends of the accused had no opportunity to spirit away the evidence of their guilt before they could be secured for the Government; while the traitors implicated with them have been secured in other cities before they had heard of the capture of their brother conspirators. Marshal Millward and Detective Franklin have rendered a real service to the Government by breaking up a wholosale system of supplying manitions of war to the Rebels, and they

and Detective Franklin have rendered a real service to the Government by breaking up a wholesale system of supplying munitions of war to the Rebels, and they have put in safe keeping the chiefs of the clique of aiders and abettors of treason.

THE REBEL ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, The Richmond Dispatch of the 13th gives the following news from Munson's Hill:

Notwinbstanding my proximity to the headquasters of the army, I find it next to impossible separate the few items of truth I desire to give you from the mass of exaggerated rumors that are constantly affont, some of them as ridiculous as they are impossible and

Some of them as ridiculous as they are impossible and falre.

The heavy cannonading that has been so frequently heard in the direction of Arington Hights has given rise to assertions that there are daily skirmishes between the advance of the contending armies. As I have stated previously, this firing is from Fort Cororan, a short distance above Georgetown, where the Federals drill daily in artillery practice. On Saturday and Monday they were using some heavy guns, probably sea-coast howitzers, the report of which, echeing over the hills, could be distinctly heard at Managang. The smaller guns and the light artillery can echeing over the hills, could be distinctly heard at Ma-nassas. The smaller gams and the light artillery can be distinguished at Furfax. Occasionally a few reports are heard at points lower down the river, but they are evidently for practice, or the signal gams by which the enemy maintain some secret communication. Since the little affair at or near Great Falls, where the Washington Artillery gave the Yankees a terrible scare, and made them show the white feather, as well as the white flag, there has been no skirmishing of any importance. importance.

importance.

Every one is looking anxiously toward Munson's
Hill and the vicinity of the Chain Bridge in anticipation of some stormy scenes within a short time. It is
expected that the enemy will endeavor to drive our
men from the hill, and that they, mindful of the former men from the hill, and that they, mindful of the former imsuccessful attempt, will come out in much stronger force. Our men on the hill and in the vicinity are prepared for them, and nightly sleep on their arms, with the parks of artillery in position, to be used in less than four minutes from the alarm. All the passes to the hill are carefully guarded and fortified, and it may prove a hazardous expedition should McClellan try to get possession of the works there, which he undoubtedly wishes very much to do, and pull down the "Rebel" flag that is continually floating in his sight. One can very readily imagine that it must be an eye-sore to the fanatical Roundheads, and that it recalls unpleasant memories of Bethel, Bull Run, Stone-Bridge, and Springfield.

The possession of Munson's Hill is at this time of much more importance to the Federals than to us; and for this very reason it is desirable that it should not

much more importance to the Federals than to us, and for this very reason it is desirable that it should not fall into their hands. With Upton's, Taylor's, Munson's, and Mason's Hills, a most admirable line of defense could be formed, which, with the fieldworks that could be easily erected, would resist any force that McClellan can bring against it. Guns mounted on the redoubt on Mason's Hill would sweep all the roads and approaches to Munson's Hill, and could do admirable execution upon troops advancing by the Leesburg armpike, certainly the most destrable avenue of approach for any considerable body of men. From Upton's, it is an easy matter to throw shell upon Hall's Hill, and it would be but little work to destroy entirely the house of Mary Hall, now used as a lookout or observatory by Federal pickets. That house has now become quite a center of attraction, and there are or observatory by Federal pickets. That house has now become quite a center of attraction, and there are many visitors who climb to its roof in order to get a glimpse of the Confederate camp near Upton's house. On Saturday last a number were assembled in both houses, and stood peering at each other through glasses for some hours. We in Upton's house waved a hand-kerchief to those opposite, and the salute was immediately returned; but soon after, possibly when it was suggested that the signal was for an attack, there was a general stampede, and we saw no more of them for some hours. a general stampede, and we saw no more of them for some hours.

The line of hills now in our possession are of some importance as positions of defense, and for little else. The Federals have erected powerful field works opposite them, with bastions having heavy guns mounted en barbette. They have also several smaller fortifications, stockade forts, redoubts with redans and lunettes, and various kinds of shelters, behind which the light artillery could be safely used. Every point that can be strengthened and made available for defensive operations is being fortified, and they are burning the woods in every direction, bringing to light houses that have teen hidden from our sight by the intervening forests.

It is evident that hot work is expected here, and that McClellan is using every exertion to perfect his defenses before the blow is struck. I have said this line of hills is useful for making a defense; but as a base for offensive operations, it is of less value. As far as my judgment goes, I should say that the best

that could be done would be to erect counter-works, mounting some of our heaviest guns upon them, and then, under cover of their fire, a successful advance might be made. The present position of the two armies is one of much interest to an engineer, and there are many problems upon the board that would require much skill and hard study to solve.

When the armies are so close to each other it is not surprising that some small sallies should be made occasionally, similar to those brilliant sorties so common during the Crimean war. A brave, dashing man calls for a few volunteers and goes out on a scouting expedicion. He learns by reconnoissance of a party of the enemy, and cudeavors by a sarprise, or rapid charge, to capture them, which he possibly can do with the loss of one or two men. The history of all wars shows this practice to be common, and they serve to enliven the dull routine of camp or garrison daty. In our war these small skirmishes furnish the ground-work for the telegrams which appear in our daily papers, recived in a majority of cases from Yankee sources. Last night one took place near the Chain Bridge, in which one of our Captains, a Lieutenant and a private were taken prisoners, and two privates killed. I have not learned the full history of the affair, but you will undoubtedly have a report of it in the telegraphic dispatches from Washington sooner than I can get it to you by mail.

The pickets still keep firing on each other, but thus

you by mail.

The pickets still keep firing on each other, but thus The pickets still keep firing on each other, but thus far but little has been accomplished on either side. There seems to be a number of amateut lighters on the Yankee line—fanatical Abolitionists, who come out from Washington, bringing sporting rifles of long range, and spend the day in cracking at out pickets whenever they come in sight. I believe that we have lost but two as yet, notwithstanding many thousand Minic balls have been aimed at every person who comes within a thousand yards of their line. On Sanday, a young man belonging to one of the Tennessee regiments was his while passing from one post to another, and was severely wounded in the side. The ball struck one of the ribs, shattered it, and passed outward. He will recover. About the same time a spent ball struck another of our pickets in the thick leather, but did not enter the flesh. The blow caused some swelling of the flest and andle. These are all the late casualties near Munson's Hill.

The weather to-day has been stormy and desgreeable, although but little rain has fallen. It is a rare circumstance to have three pleasant days in succession.

DIRECT FROM VIRGINIA.—We are again in possession of news from Loudoun County, Virginia, through the same source hitherto proven so trustworthy, and we learn that no Confederate troops in any numbers greater than small scouting parties are anywhere along the line of the Potomac from Leesburg up to Sir John's Run; and, moreover, that notwithstanding some alarm on one side, and some wistful looks in that direction from the other, there has been no force of any consequence along the route referred to; since the battle of Manassas.

From soonts across the river, as well as from other sources of direct is formation, it is quite certain that a great scarcity exists everywhere in that direction of the ceramoneet articles in daily use, especially sugar, salt, and things ensually deemed indispensable by families. Our informant stated that a woman came over to the troops of Gon. Banka's column recently with a quantity of butter and offered it for salt, and begred hard to be allowed to carry some back with her. The officer was compelled to refuse her the privilege of carrying supplies of that kind into Virginia, although teoffered to send over and remove her family to the land of plenty on this side.

Col. Geary, our informant stated, has in custody still the Rev. W. H. Wilson, arrested on charges of complicity with the Rebels, and he stated further that the proofs against him were accumulating.

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[Baltimore American, Sept. 23]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE POURTH VER

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

This regiment, commanded by Col. E. H. Stoughton, arrived at Jersey City by the steamboat Elm City on Sunday morning, and after receiving the remainder of their arms immediately left for the seat of war on a special train. This fine command was encamped at Brastileboro, Vt., and upon receiving marching orders from the Governor "struck tents" on Saturday morning and embarked for this city, but instead of landing here the troops were conveyed direct to the dock of the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

Col. Edwin H. Stoughton, the commander of the regiment, is a native of Vermont and a West Point officer, having graduated from the Military Accessary in 1854, and being breveted Second Lieutenant in the 22d intantry July 1, 1859. A bead of music, numbering 24 pieces, accompanies the regiment to the var. The numerical strength of the corps is 1,080 men, rark and file. The following is a list of the field, staff and line officers:

Colonel Edwin H. Stoughton; Lieut-Colonel, H. N. Worther, Major. J. C. Tylor; Adjutant. C. B. Stoughton; Surgeon D. J. S. Alhen; Quartermaster, J. H. Cushman; Chaplain, Roy. Frimpten; Assistant-Surgeon, Dr. Wm. H. Child. Ser. St. Major, John Farton; Quartermaster Sargeant, H. Wilcox, Windsay, Sergeant, A. N. Harrey.

Coupsny A.—Captain, Fratt; First Lieutenant, Parson, Ser. Sch. Medicay, Sergeant, A. N. Harrey.

tajor, John Faxton; Quartermaster Sergeant, H. Wilcox; of theary Sergeant, A. N. Harvey.
Company A.—Captain, Pratt; Firet Lieutenant, Parson; Sergeant internant, Burton.

Company A.—Captain, Pratt; First Lieutenant, Parson; Social Lieutenant, Burton.
Company B.—Captain, Platt; First Lieutenant, Nichols; Second Lieutenant, Company C.—Captain, Atherton; First Lieutenant, C. B. French; Second Lieutenant, D. D. Wheeler.
Company D.—Captain, Tacker, First Lieutenant, G. W. Qaimby, Second Lieutenant, Bishop.
Company E.—Captain, Terry; First Lieutenant, Bingries Second Lieutenant, Lille.
Company F.—Captain, Brown; First Lieutenant, W. Holbrock; Second Lieutenant, Daniel Farr.
Company G.—Captain, Foster; First Lieutenant, Hill; Second Lieutenant, Captenier.
Company H.—Captain, Foster; First Lieutenant, Fisher; Second Lieutenant, Allard.
Company H.—Captain, Secarns; First Lieutenant, Tucker; Second Lieutenant, Allard.
Company H.—Captain, Secarns; First Lieutenant, Bontin; Second Lieutenant, W. F. Tracy.
THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
This regiment, now encamped on Staten Island, h

This regiment, now encamped on Staten Isbud rapidly filling up. The Commandant, Col. E. W. reli, left for Washington last night, with reference on-pleting the arrangements for the corps to take field immediately. The men have not yet been nished with proper engineering tools of arms. battery for this regiment is daily expected from West.

West.

RECRUITING FOR THE REGULAR SERVICE.

Col. Henry B. Carrington, U. S. A., arrived in town yesterday from Columbus, Ohio, where in a basen engaged in recruiting for the 18th Regiment U. S. Infantry. He states that the recruiting for the regular service is quite brisk in the West, and that he baselready mustered into the service a battalion of explication of explication of the service and the service and battalion of explication of the service and battalion of explication of the service and battalion of explication of the service and the third battalion commenced recruiting yesterday at Pittsburgh.

THE HEMPSTEAD ENCAMPMENT,-This encamp is entirely broken up. Yesterday morning the guard of the 3d New-Hampshire and 8th Msine Regeneous struck their tents, and, together with the horses, ambulances, &c., with which they are well provided departed to join their respective regiments now as the sent of war. It will be recollected that the main body of these regiments started for Washington on the high

## Fires in Illinois.

Lacov, Ill., Monday, Sept. 23, 151.
Graves & Co.'s distillery was destroyed by fire Let night. Loss, \$30,000, and was insured.

Etans, Monday, Sept. 23, 1631.
C. C. Thier's warehouse was destroyed by lire last night with 5,000 bushels of grain. Loss, \$44,000, and only partly insured—supposed to be the work of an increasing.

only partly haured—supposed to be the work of an incondiary.

Brookly Common Council,—The Boned met last evening, Ald. Franks in the chair.

Ald. Strong presented the following communication in relation to the death of Capt. James McQueen of the 15th Regiment:

To rue Mayon, &c.—Gentlemen: In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements appointed at a meeting of the triends of the late Capt. James McQueen of Company B. 16th Regiment N. Y. V., who was killed in Virginia, near Alaxandria. While the part in the funeral ceremonies attending the burning light to take part in the funeral ceremonies attending the burning light to take part in the funeral ceremonies attending the burning light to take part in the funeral ceremonies attending the burning light to take part in the funeral ceremonies attending the burning light to take part in the funeral ceremonies attending the burning light to take part in the funeral ceremonies attending the burning light to take part in the funeral ceremonies attending the burning light to take part in the funeral ceremonies attending the burning light to take part in the funeral ceremonies attending the burning light to take part in the public press. You are also asked to make such reliable appropriation toward meeting the necessary expenses as your honorable body may doom suitable arrangements, and that they be appointed to make suitable arrangements, and that they be appointed to capend a sum not exceeding \$2.6. Adopted.

In connection with the same subject, Ald. Green offered the following:

Resolved, That the Common Comedi has heard with feelings of deep regret the news of the death of Capt. James McGosen of Company B. 15th Regiment N. Y. S. V., who was fleed at the sent of war it Virginia, in the discharge of his day.

Resolved, That we single our grie with the sorrow articles after the region dead of the sent of war it virginia, in the discharge of his day.

Resolved, That we single our grie with the sorrow articles after on the appropriations of decased such testimonial in the sam